INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

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Corn Standards Hearing Called by FSA for March 15

The Administrator of the Federal Security Agency has announced that a public hearing under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act will be held at Washington on March 15 to receive evidence on which to establish new standards of identity and also standards of quality and fill-of-container for canned sweet corn and canned field corn.

A copy of the entire FSA proposal was mailed by the Association, direct to each canner, on February 3. The proposal is reproduced in this issue of the LETTER beginning on page 103.

Reprints of Canning Problems, Raw Products Papers Available

Reprints of all of the technical papers on canner-grower relations, insecticides, and various canning problems, which were presented at the afternoon conferences at the 1949 Canners Convention, are available on request. Requests should be addressed to the Raw Products Bureau or to the Washington Research Laboratories, as appropriate.

The Raw Products Bureau has reprints of a section reproducing six talks presented at the Conference on Canner-Grower Relations held January 18, and of a section reproducing the talks given at the Conference on Insecticides held January 17 under the joint auspices of the Raw Products Bureau and the Research Laboratories.

The Washington Research Laboratories has reprints of a section reproducing all of the papers presented at the Conference on Insecticides and at the two Canning Problems Conferences held on January 18 and 19; this section comprises a reproduction of papers contained on pages 57-90, inclusive, of the Convention Issue of the INFORMATION LETTER. Also available from the Laboratories are individual reprints of each of the papers presented at the Canning Problems Conferences.

Association To Ask Wage-Hour Relief From Overtime Pay Requirements

Association Counsel is scheduled to testify before the House Committee on Education and Labor today, Saturday, to present the industry's need for adequate relief from overtime pay requirements under the Federal wage and hour law. The Committee hearings involve two proposals to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

1. The proposal of the Administration, presented by Secretary of Labor Tobin at the opening of hearings January 31, would repeal all of the seasonal exemptions applicable to fruit, vegetable and fish canners and substitute therefor *one* exemption from the requirements of overtime pay. This single exemption would authorize fruit, vegetable and fish canners to operate for 10 hours a day or 50 hours a week for a period of 14 weeks in the aggregate each year without being required to pay penalty rates of time and one-half, but this exemption would be applicable only if the Secretary were to find that the industry is characterized by "marked annually recurring seasonal peaks of operation."

(Please turn to page 102)

Canned Fruit and Vegetable Price Index Again Is Lowest

Canned fruits and vegetables again made a favorable showing in the monthly report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Association again took steps to disseminate this fact to the consuming public. Copies of a mimeographed press release pointing to the favorable position of these canned foods on the retail market were sent to the membership last week so that they would be turned over to local editors.

Copies of the press release also were mailed to the Association's special list of 600 newspaper and radio

(Please turn to page 109)

N.C.A. Counsel Recommends Enactment of Johnson Bill

H. Thomas Austern, Association Counsel, testified on January 25 before the Senate Trade Policies Committee, of which Senator Johnson (Colo.) is chairman, to recommend the enactment of the Johnson bill, S. 236, which is designed to dissipate the confusion and difficulties arising out of the *Cement* case by legalizing delivered price selling or freight absorption carried on by individual businessmen and by permitting the unrestricted meeting of competition in good faith.

Mr. Austern's statement cited the results of the Association's survey of the industry showing that a typical canner may employ several pricing methods at one time in the selling of his pack, and that the price of canning crops and canning supplies would be seriously affected if he were unable to purchase these materials by the various pricing methods now employed by his suppliers.

"If the absorption of freight to meet competition in one market is not to be permitted, the effect upon the canners, the growers, and the communities in which both operate will be serious," he stated.

Mr. Austern made it clear that the industry does not engage in nor seek opportunity for price conspiracy or monopoly. "No industry is more ruggedly competitive than the canning industry," he explained. "No industry has had a better price record since the abolition of the OPA.

"We are inordinately proud of this record. Here are four graphic re-

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leases during 1948—July, August, October, and November. Look at the recent one. The index for all foods was at 215, with canned fruits and vegetables at 159. It has been consistently the lowest of all foods."

Mr. Austern read into the Committee's record the resolution adopted unanimously at the 1949 Canners Convention; this resolution expressed the industry's view that "the public interest will be effectively served and a free economy fostered by dissipating the existing confusion and doubts concerning the legal propriety of individual pricing practices or the good faith meeting of competition by individual sellers."

The enactment of S. 236, Mr. Austern declared, also will "prove most beneficial to the Commission (the Federal Trade Commission) itself. Given new direction and additional authority, and freed of the morass of confusion in which it has recently plunged itself, the Commission will be strengthened in its task. If for no other reason, S. 236 should be enacted."

Copies of Mr. Austern's statement are available at Association headquarters and will be furnished on request.

The Senate Trade Policies Committee is continuing hearings on S. 236. Hearings are expected to continue through next week.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements

The House Committee on Ways and Means on February 1 voted to report the Doughton bill, H. R. 1211, to extend for three years from June 12, 1948, the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements.

The bill would repeal the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1948, which required the Tariff Commission to make an independent investigation whenever the President proposed to enter into negotiations with any nation to reduce or otherwise modify import tariffs, and to establish the point below which any reduction or other modification of the tariff would cause or threaten to cause injury to a domestic producer of like or similar commodities.

While Mr. Doughton's bill would remove the requirement that the Tariff Commission make such investigations, it would nevertheless require the President to seek the advice of the Tariff Commission along with other agencies before entering into any negotiations.

D. P. Loker, Chairman of the Trade Agreements Committee of the California Fish Canners Association, submitted a brief to the Ways and Means Committee proposing that the Tariff Commission be permitted to continue making these investigations to determine the "peril point." Representatives of several New England fishery organizations also appeared and testified regarding the effects of tariffs on the industry and proposed, in addition, that quotas be established for the importation of fresh or frozen fishery products into the United States.

Export Controls

The House Committee on Banking and Currency on February 3 voted to report H. R. 1661, to extend authority for export controls through June 30, 1951. The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency completed hearings during the week on a companion bill, S. 548. Controls are scheduled to expire February 28 under existing law.

Wage-Hour Hearings

(Concluded from page 101)

The language of the Administration proposal was incorporated into a bill, S. 653, introduced in the Senate this week by Senator Thomas (Utah), chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. It also was in the form of a House Labor Committee print of a proposed bill.

2. During the course of the House Committee's hearings, Chairman Lesinski introduced H. R. 2033. Although patterned along the lines of the Committee print, this bill would eliminate all agricultural and fish processing exemptions and would not substitute any form of exemption for seasonal agricultural and fish and sea food canning exemptions. It also would bring many farm workers under the minimum wage provisions of the law. Only those workers who are employed during any calendar year quarter "by a farm enterprise which used less than three hundred man-days of hired farm labor during each of the preceding four quarters" would be exempt from the minimum wage requirement. All farm labor, however, would continue to be exempt from the maximum hour provisions of the law.

With its introduction, this bill became the subject of the House Committee hearings in lieu of the Committee print, which had received the endorsement of Secretary of Labor Tobin and Wage and Hour Administrator McComb.

Specifically, the Labor Department recommendation to Congress would eliminate the "area of production" exemption in Section 13(a)(10), the fruit and vegetable canning exemption in Section 7(c), the Administratively determined fruit and vegetable exemption in Section 7(b)(3), and the fish canning and processing exemption in Section 13(a)(5). The following new exemption would be substituted for these existing exemptions:

"Section 7(b). No employer shall be deemed to have violated subsection (a) by employing any employee for a workweek in excess of that specified in such subsection (40 hours) without paying the compensation for overtime employment prescribed therein if such employee receives compensation for employment in excess of ten hours in any workday, or for employment in excess of fifty hours in any workweek, as the case may be, at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he is employed, and if such employee is so employed—

"(3) for a period or periods of not more than fourteen workweeks in the aggregate in the calendar year (a) in any industry found by the Secretary to be of a seasonal nature, or (b) in any other industry engaged in the handling or packing or storing or preparing or in the first processing or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities in their raw or natural state or of fish or other aquatic form of animal or vegetable life or in the processing of cottonseed or the ginning or compressing of cotton, or in the slaughtering and dressing of poultry or in the making of dairy products, if such industry is found by the Secretary to be characterized by marked annually recurring seasonal peaks of operation."

Labor Department recommendations also call for raising the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour and for a further increase in the minimum wage up to $1.00 an hour upon recommendation of an industry committee.

Another proposed amendment to the law would give the Secretary of Labor power to issue binding regulations and orders to carry out any of the terms of the Act or to prevent its evasion or circumvention. Such regulations or orders would have the force of law and their violation would be a criminal offense.

Another proposal of the Administration would authorize the Secretary of Labor to sue employers on behalf of an employee for alleged unpaid wages due under the Act. In effect this would make the Department of Labor a wage collecting agency.

STANDARDS

Text of Proposed FSA Standards for Canned Corn

Proposed Standards of Identity, Quality, and Fill-of-Container for Canned Corn

The following proposal has been sent to the *Federal Register* for immediate publication:

Federal Security Agency
Food and Drug Administration
[21 CFR, Part 51]
[Docket No. FDC-54]

Part 51—Canned Vegetables; Definitions and Standards of Identity; Quality; and Fill of Container

Canned Corn

Notice of Hearing

In the matter of amending the definitions and standards of identity and establishing standards of quality and standards of fill of container for canned corn and canned field corn:

Notice is hereby given that the Federal Security Administrator, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055; 21 U. S. C. 341, 371), will hold a public hearing commencing at 10:00 o'clock in the morning of March 15, 1949, in Room 5140, Federal Security Building, Independence Avenue and Fourth Street, S. W., Washington, D. C., to receive evidence on proposals to amend the definitions and standards of identity for canned vegetables other than those specifically regulated (21 CFR, Cum. Supp. 52.990) by deleting therefrom all references to canned corn and canned field corn, and on proposals to establish specific definitions and standards of identity, standards of quality, and standards of fill of container for these foods.

Mr. Edward E. Turkel is hereby designated as presiding officer to conduct the hearing in the place of the Administrator, with full authority to administer oaths and affirmations and to do all other things appropriate to the conduct of the hearing. The presiding officer is required to certify the record of this hearing to the Administrator for initial decision.

The hearing will be conducted in accordance with the rules of practice provided therefor. Evidence will be restricted to that which is material and relevant to the subject matter of the proposals.

Proposed regulations which are subject to adoption, rejection, amendment, or modification, in whole or in part, as the evidence adduced at the hearing may require are as follows:

S. 51.20 *Canned corn, canned sweet corn, and canned sugar corn; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.*

(a) Canned corn, canned sweet corn, canned sugar corn is the food prepared from one of the optional corn ingredients specified in paragraph (b) of this section, and water. It may be seasoned with one or more of the following optional seasonings:

(1) Salt.

(2) Sugar.

(3) Pieces of red sweet peppers, or green sweet peppers, or a mixture of these.

It is sealed in a container and so processed by heat as to prevent spoilage.

(b) The optional corn ingredients referred to in paragraph (a) of this section are prepared in the following forms from the husked and silked ears of immature sweet corn of the white or yellow color groups, or mixtures of these:

(1) Cut kernels from which the pericarp is not separated from the endosperm.

(2) Pieces of endosperm of the corn kernel substantially free from pericarp.

(3) Comminuted kernels from which the pericarp has not been separated.

(4) A mixture of the form described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, with one or both of the forms described in subparagraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph, with or without starch in a quantity not more than sufficient to insure smoothness.

When tested by the method prescribed in paragraph (d) (1) of this section, 400 ml. of the corn ingredient designated in subparagraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this paragraph will spread in 30 seconds to cover an area equivalent to that of a circle less than 10 inches in diameter.

(c) The name of the food is "Corn" or "Sweet Corn" or "Sugar Corn," preceded or followed by the name of the color group or mixture of color groups used, as for example "White"; "Yellow" or "Golden"; "White and Yellow" or "White and Golden" (when the white color group predominates). Such name is preceded or followed:

(1) By the words "Whole Kernel" or "Whole Grain" when the form of kernels specified in paragraph (b) (1) of this section is used. When the weight of the drained liquid in a container is not more than 25 percent of the net weight, as determined by the method prescribed in paragraph (d) (2) of this section, and the vapor pressure within the container is not more than 15 inches of mercury, the words "Vacuum Pack" or "Vacuum Packed" precede or follow the name or the words "Whole Kernel" or "Whole Grain."

(2) By the word "Fritter" when the form of corn kernels specified in paragraph (b) (2) of this section is used.

(3) By the words "Crushed" or "Ground" when the form of corn kernels specified in paragraph (b) (3) of this section is used.

(4) By the words "Cream Style" when the form of corn kernels specified in paragraph (b) (4) of this section is used.

(d) The methods referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c) (1) of this section are:

(1) In the forms specified in paragraph (b) (2), (3), and (4) of this section, allow the container to stand at least 24 hours at a temperature of 68°F. to 85°F. Open the container, determine the net weight, transfer into a pan, and stir thoroughly in such a manner as not to incorporate air bubbles. If the contents of a single container is less than 400 ml., open, determine the net weight, and mix the contents of just sufficient containers to obtain at least this volume. From the mixed material fill level full a hollow truncated cone so placed on a polished horizontal plate as to prevent leakage. The cone has an inside bottom diameter of 3 inches, inside top diameter of 2 inches, and height of 4-27/32 inches. As soon as the cone is filled lift it vertically. Determine the average diameter of the sample 30 seconds thereafter.

(2) Determine the percent of drained liquid specified in paragraph (c) (1) by the following method: Obtain the gross weight of the container. Open the container and distribute the contents over the meshes of a circular sieve which has been previously weighed. The diameter of the sieve is 8 inches if the quantity of the contents of the container is less than 3 pounds, and 12 inches if such quantity is 3 pounds or more. The bottom of the sieve is woven wire cloth which complies with the specifications for such cloth set forth under "2380 Micron (No. 8)" in Table 1 of "Standard Specifications for Sieves," published March 1, 1940, in L.C. 584 of the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. Without shifting the material on the sieve, so incline the sieve as to facilitate drainage. Two minutes from the time drainage begins, weigh the drained liquid. Dry and weigh and empty container and subtract this weight from the gross weight previously determined, to obtain weight of the food. Compute the percentage of drained liquid in the food.

(e) (1) When optional seasoning ingredient (a) (4) is used, the label shall bear the words "Seasoned with ————," the blank being filled in

with the words showing the kind or kinds of sweet peppers used.

(2) When starch is used as an optional ingredient, as authorized in paragraph (b) (4) of this section, the label shall bear the words "Starch added to insure smoothness."

(f) Whenever the name of the food appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under the customary conditions of purchase, the words herein specified showing the optional ingredients used shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow such name, without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter, except that the varietal name of the corn may so intervene.

S. 51.21 *Canned corn; quality; label statement of substandard quality.* (a) The standard of quality for canned corn is as follows: When tested by the methods prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section:

(1) Except in the whole kernel form, there is not more than one brown or black discolored piece for each 2 ounces; in the whole kernel form, there is not more than one brown or black discolored kernel for each 2 ounces of drained weight.

(2) In the cream style form, there are not more than two pulled kernels for each 1 ounce of washed drained residue; in the whole kernel form, there are not more than two pulled kernels for each 1 ounce of drained weight.

(3) Except in the whole kernel form, there is not more than 1 cc. of pieces of cob for each 20 ounces; in the whole kernel form, there is not more than 1 cc. of pieces of cob for each 14 ounces of drained weight.

(4) Except in the whole kernel form, there is not more than 1 square inch of husk for each 20 ounces; in the whole kernel form, there is not more than 1 square inch of husk for each 14 ounces of drained weight.

(5) Except in the whole kernel form, there are not more than 3 inches of silk for each 1 ounce; in the whole kernel form, there is not more than 1 inch of silk for each 1 ounce of drained weight.

(6) In the cream style form and the whole kernel form, the alcohol-insoluble solids in the drained material does not exceed 27 percent.

(7) In the cream style form, the washed drained residue is not less than 35 percent of the net contents.

(b) Canned corn shall be tested by the following methods, to determine whether it meets the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) After completing the determination prescribed by S. 51.20 (d) (1), transfer the material from the plate, cone, and original container or containers onto the sieve specified in S. 51.20 (d) (2). Set the sieve in a pan of appropriate size. Add enough water to bring the level within ⅜ to ¼ inch of the top of the sieve. Wash the material on the sieve by combined up-and-down circular motion for 30 seconds. Pour washings from pan, reserving them, as well as the subsequent washings, for further tests. Repeat washing with a second portion of water. Remove sieve from pan, incline to facilitate drainage and drain for 2 minutes. Record weight of material on sieve as washed drained residue.

Pour both washings through a 20-mesh sieve and discard wash water. Count, but do not remove, the brown or black discolored kernels or pieces and the pulled kernels in the material. (A pulled kernel is an entire, uncut kernel.) Remove pieces of silk more than ¼ inch long, husk, and cob. Measure total length of such silk. Spread the husk flat and measure its total area. Measure the cob by placing all pieces of cob under a measured amount of water in a cylinder which is graduated to 0.2 ml. The increase in volume is the volume of the cob.

In the cream style form, comminute the material remaining on the 8-mesh sieve. Weigh 10 gm. of the comminuted material into a 600-ml. beaker. Add 300 ml. of 80 percent alcohol, stir, cover beaker, and bring to a boil. Simmer slowly 30 minutes. Fit into Buchner funnel a filter paper of appropriate size (previously prepared by drying in flat-bottomed dish at temperature of boiling water, covering with a tight-fitting cover, cooling in desiccator, and weighing at once). Apply suction, and transfer contents of beaker to the Buchner funnel in such a manner as to avoid running over edge of paper. Suck dry and wash the alcohol-insoluble solids on filter with 80 percent alcohol until washings are clear and colorless. Transfer filter paper and alcohol-insoluble solids to dish used in preparation of filter paper, dry uncovered for 2 hours at temperature of boiling water, place cover on dish, cool in desiccator, and weigh at once. From this weight deduct weight of dish, cover, and paper and calculate the remainder to percentage.

(2) In the whole kernel form, drain as directed in S. 51.20 (d) (2). Two minutes from the time drainage begins, determine the weight of material retained on the sieve and record as the weight of drained corn. Count, but do not remove, all discolored kernels and all pulled kernels. Also remove and measure pieces of silk more than ¼ inch long, husk, and cob, as described in paragraph (b) (1) of this section. Comminute the material from which the silk, husk, and cob have been removed, and determine the alcohol-insoluble solids as described in paragraph (b) (1) of this section.

(c) If the quality of the canned corn falls below the standard of quality prescribed by paragraph (a) of this section, the label shall bear the general statement of substandard quality specified in S. 10.2 of this chapter, in the manner and form therein specified.

S. 51.22 *Canned corn; fill of container; label statement of substandard fill.* (a) (1) The standard of fill of container for canned whole kernel corn, other than vacuum pack, is a fill such that the total weight of drained corn is not less than ..... of the water capacity of the container, except that in the case of very young corn as shown by alcohol-insoluble solids content of less than ..... determined as prescribed in the standard of quality, the standard of fill of container is a fill such that the total weight of drained corn is not less than ..... of the water capacity of the container.

(2) The standard of fill for canned whole kernel vacuum-pack corn is a fill such that the total weight of drained corn is not less than ..... of the water capacity of the container.

(3) The standard of fill for canned fritter corn, canned crushed corn, and canned cream style corn, is a fill of not less than 90 percent of the total capacity of the container, as determined by the general method for fill of container prescribed in S. 10.1 (b) of this chapter.

(b) For determining compliance with paragraph (a) (2) and (3) of this section, water capacity of containers is determined by the general method provided in S. 10.1 (a) of this chapter. Drained weight is determined by the method prescribed in the standard of quality.

(c) If any canned corn falls below the applicable standard of fill of container prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section, the label shall bear the general statement of substandard fill provided in S. 10.2 (b) of this chapter, in the manner and form therein prescribed.

No specific proposal is offered for a standard of identity for canned field corn, but proffered evidence will be received on all matter relevant to the subject, such as: what varietal groups, forms of kernels, and optional ingredients should be included; whether and how these should be declared on the label; and how such a standard would promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers.

Evidence will also be taken, if proffered, as to whether the consistency of cream style corn should be classed as a quality factor rather than an identity factor, and relevant requirements made part of the quality standard, together with a limit beyond which cream style corn would be considered so thick as to be classed as substandard.

Text of Proposed FSA Standards for Canned White Potatoes

Proposed Modifications in Standards of Identity for Canned White Potatoes

The following proposal has been sent to the *Federal Register* for immediate publication:

Federal Security Agency
Food and Drug Administration
[21 CFR, Part 52]
[Docket No. FDC-53]

Part 52—Canned Vegetables Other Than Those Specifically Regulated; Definitions and Standards of Identity

Notice of Hearing

In the matter of proposals to amend the definitions and standards of identity for canned potatoes:

Notice is hereby given that the Federal Security Administrator, upon application of a substantial portion of the interested industry stating reasonable grounds therefor, and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371), will hold a public hearing commencing at 10:00 o'clock in the morning of March 14, 1949, in Room 5140, Federal Security Building, Independence Avenue and Fourth Street, S.W., Washington, D. C., upon the applicants' proposal to amend the definitions and standards of identity for canned vegetables other than those specifically regulated (21 CFR, Cum. Supp. 52.990), insofar as they relate to canned potatoes, to provide for the use of purified calcium chloride, calcium sulfate, calcium citrate, or monocalcium phosphate or any two or more of these calcium salts in limited amounts as optional ingredients for firming the potatoes, and to provide for label statement of such optional ingredients.

Mr. Edward E. Turkel is hereby designated as presiding officer to conduct the hearing in the place of the Administrator, with full authority to administer oaths and affirmations and to do all other things appropriate to the conduct of the hearing. The presiding officer is required to certify the record of this hearing to the Administrator for initial decision.

The hearing will be conducted in accordance with the rules of practice provided therefor. Evidence will be restricted to that which is material and relevant to the subject matter of the proposals.

The proposals are subject to adoption, rejection, amendment, or modification, in whole or in part, as the evidence may require.

Industry Group Asks FDA For Pineapple Standards

In informal discussions with officials of the Food and Drug Administration a committee representing the Hawaiian pineapple industry has requested the institution of a proceeding to promulgate standards of identity, minimum standards of quality, and standards of fill-of-container for canned pineapple and canned pineapple juice. On the basis of the discussions, it is reported that the industry will formally propose standards within the next two months and that public hearings will be held probably in October or November of 1949.

Among the points under consideration for the identity standards are the following: The appropriation of the name Pineapple to canned products of the Smooth Cayenne variety with label differentiation of other varieties; the identification of forms of pack into eight forms—Sliced Pineapple, Broken Sliced Pineapple, Half Sliced Pineapple, Pineapple Tidbits, Pineapple Chunks, Pineapple Cubes, Crushed Pineapple, Solid Pack Pineapple; the use of various packing media; and label designation of syrup strength.

Consideration of factors of quality for canned pineapple will include prescribed dimensions for Standard Sliced Pineapple and Half Sliced Pineapple; dimensions of the units in Broken Sliced Pineapple; limitations on number of blemished units present in the can; limitations on the amount of permitted trimming, upon the number of crushed units, and upon the amount of core. In the case of pineapple juice, the quality factors under consideration include a requirement of minimum soluble solids not less than 12 degrees Brix; a minimum ratio of soluble solids to acid of twelve to one; and a minimum and maximum of permitted suspended matter.

Discussion of proposed fill of container standards include proposals for drained weight requirements varying according to the size of the can used for canned pineapple products and a proposal of 93 percent of the volume of the can in the case of canned pineapple juice.

It is expected that a formal application embodying specific proposals will be filed with the Food and Drug Administration, and when it is it will be reproduced in the INFORMATION LETTER.

SUPPLIES

Tin Magazine Describes 1948 As Year of Good Production

In its monthly bulletin, *Tin*, the Tin Producers' Association, London, notes in a year-end review of the tin mining industry that "the tin position in 1948 has not been unsatisfactory." The magazine states:

"Whatever effect the possible stimulus of U. S. capital may have in promoting increased production in 1949 and succeeding years, it is a credit to world tin miners that, in spite of many setbacks, and without an outside stimulation, the resuscitation of the tin industry has been such that production has increased beyond the estimates made earlier in the year. Moreover, the statistical picture shows that the gap between production and consumption has been considerably narrowed, while world stocks increased over the year.

"World tin production to the end of August totalled 96,800 tons and, at the average rate of monthly increase, the estimated total for the full year is not far off 150,000 tons. Although consumption is pegged to artificial levels, particularly in the U.S., it is unlikely that as much as 160,000 tons would be consumed over the year—and in any event, world stocks which totalled 133,500 tons at the end of January (1948) had already risen to 146,000 tons by the end of July. So that, taking everything into consideration, the tin position in 1948 has not been unsatisfactory."

Tin noted several months ago that "by the end of 1949 production will probably have exceeded average prewar consumption which, between 1936 and 1939, was 169,000 tons of metallic tin."

INSPECTION

Federal Meat Grading Service

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that effective February 1 grading fees charged for the Federal meat grading service will be increased from $2.70 to $3.00 per hour. This increase in fees and other costs charged and collected for the grading service is being made to provide sufficient revenue to equal the cost of the service, USDA said.

STATISTICS

Canners' Fruit and Vegetable Stocks and Shipments

Canners' stocks and shipments of canned asparagus, corn, peas, tomato juice, apricots, red pitted cherries, sweet cherries, peaches, and pears, as well as pack and stocks of pumpkin and squash, have been compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics.

The California and Washington-Oregon pack and stocks of apricots, sweet cherries, peaches, and pears were compiled by the Canners League of California and the Northwest Canners Association, respectively.

Canned Asparagus

January, 1949, canner stocks of asparagus amounted to 483,008 actual cases, compared with stocks at the same time in 1948 of 914,974.

Movement from March 1, 1948, to January 1, 1949, of 3,523,136 actual cases was 9 percent greater than the movement during the same period a year earlier.

Stocks and Shipments Canned Asparagus

(Sold and Unsold)

	1947-48	1948-49
	(actual cases)	
Carryover March 1	224,775	308,109
Pack	3,916,356	3,698,035
Total supply	4,141,131	4,006,144
Oct. 1 stocks	1,651,752	990,271
Shipments, March 1 to Oct. 1	2,489,379	3,015,873

Information for California was compiled by the Canners League of California.

Canned Corn

Corn canners' stocks on January 1, 1949, totaled 17,514,169 actual cases, compared with 8,571,760 cases at the same time a year ago. Holdings January 1, 1949, included 2,091,600 cases of cream-style white corn; 7,114,407 cases of cream-style golden corn; 7,939,018 cases of whole kernel golden corn; and 369,144 cases of whole kernel white corn.

Movement during December, 1948, amounted to 2,049,396 actual cases which was about 2 percent less than the movement during December, 1947.

Canned Sweet Corn Stocks and Shipments

	1947-48	1948-49
	Actual Cases	
August 1 carryover	272,039	194,469
Pack	27,571,861	34,410,040
Total supply	27,843,900	34,604,509
Total stocks, January 1	8,571,760	17,514,169
Shipments during Dec.	2,093,825	2,049,396
Shipments Aug. 1 to Jan. 1	19,272,140	17,090,340

Canned Peas

Canned pea stocks in canners' hands January 1, 1949, totaled 14,881,047 actual cases, 17 percent less than canners' stocks at the same time a year ago. Canners' stocks January 1 included 2,326,900 actual cases of Alaskas and 12,554,147 cases of Sweets.

Pea stocks January 1, 1949, on the basis of standard cases (24/2's), amounted to 14,135,000 cases as compared with 17,529,000 cases in January, 1948.

Shipments during December, 1948, amounting to nearly 2 million cases, were 19 percent greater than shipments during November and about 60 percent more than during December, 1947.

Canner Stocks and Shipments Canned Peas

	1947-48	1948-49
	(actual cases)	
Carryover June 1	4,372,441	7,809,928
Pack	33,995,779	24,446,054
Total supply	38,568,220	32,255,982
Jan. 1 stocks	17,980,593	14,881,047
Shipments during Dec.	1,234,860	1,969,836
Shipments June 1 to Jan. 1	20,587,627	17,374,935

Canned Tomato Juice

January 1, 1949, canner stocks of tomato juice totaled 16,298,870 actual cases, compared with 12,506,524 actual cases January 1, 1948.

Shipments during December, 1948, were about 3 percent greater than during the same month a year ago. Shipments of 1,229,057 cases in December, 1948, are compared with shipments of 1,179,871 cases during December, 1947.

Canner Stocks and Shipments Tomato Juice

	1947-48	1948-49
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1	5,029,639	3,578,479
Pack	16,880,277	23,701,199
Total supply	21,909,916	27,279,678
Stocks, Jan. 1	12,506,524	16,298,870
Shipments, during Dec.	1,179,871	1,229,057
Shipments, July 1 to Jan. 1	9,403,392	10,980,808

Canned Apricots

Canner stocks of apricots January 1, 1949, amounted to 3,017,506 actual cases as compared with 1,430,778 cases January 1, 1948.

Shipments during December, 1948, totaling 231,214 actual cases, were 2 percent less than shipments during November, but 72 percent greater than during December, 1947.

Supply, Stocks and Shipments Canned Apricots

	1948-49
	(actual cases)
Carryover June 1	714,662
Pack	4,985,612
Total supply	5,700,274
Jan. 1, stocks	3,017,506
Shipments, June 1 to Jan. 1	2,682,768

Canned Red Pitted Cherries

January 1, 1949, stocks of red pitted cherries in canners' hands totaled 642,244 actual cases, compared with 229,425 cases January 1 a year ago.

During December, 1948, shipments amounted to 183,718 actual cases which was more than double the shipments for December, 1947, of 90,086 cases.

Red Pitted Cherry Stocks and Shipments

	1948-49
	(actual cases)
Pack	3,552,210
Jan. 1 stocks	642,244
Shipments during Dec.	183,718
Shipments July 1 to Jan. 1	2,909,966

Canned Sweet Cherries

Sweet cherry canners had 246,909 actual cases on hand January 1, 1949, compared with 108,394 cases January 1, 1948.

Movement during December, 1948, totaled 38,165 actual cases as compared with 12,585 cases moved in December the year before.

Supply, Stocks and Shipments Canned Sweet Cherries

	1948-49
	(actual cases)
Carryover June 1	24,549
Pack	969,932
Total supply	994,481
Jan. 1, stocks	246,909
Shipments, June 1 to Jan. 1	747,572

Canned Pears

Canned pear stocks in canners' hands January 1, 1949, amounted to 2,690,876 actual cases which was 7 percent greater than canned pear stocks January 1, 1948, totaling 2,429,960 cases.

Shipments during December, 1948, were 71 percent greater than during the same month a year ago. Shipments amounting to 472,063 cases were shown for December, 1948, compared with 276,649 cases for December, 1947.

Supply, Stocks and Shipments Canned Pears

	1948-49
	(actual cases)
Carryover June 1	801,411
Pack	4,141,729
Total supply	4,943,140
January 1, stocks	2,690,876
Shipments, June 1 to Jan. 1	2,252,264

Canned Peaches

January 1, 1949, stocks of canned peaches in the hands of canners amounted to 9,746,861 actual cases compared with 6,203,628 actual cases January 1, 1948.

December, 1948, shipments totaling 1,193,621 actual cases were 42 percent greater than shipments during the same month in 1947.

Supply, Stocks and Shipments Canned Peaches

	1948–49 (actual cases)
Carryover June 1	1,927,817
Pack	18,189,115
Total supply	20,116,932
Jan. 1, stocks	9,746,861
Shipments, June 1 to Jan. 1	10,370,071

Pumpkin and Squash

The 1948 pumpkin and squash pack amounted to 1,449,540 actual cases, about 41 percent less than the 1947 pack. Total supply, however, was somewhat greater than for the preceding year because of larger canner stocks carried forward.

Movement was greater during the months July 1 to December 1, 1948, than during the same period in 1947. Canner stocks on December 1, 1948, were about 12 percent less than December 1 stocks in 1947.

1948 Pumpkin and Squash Pack

	(actual cases)
East	130,489
Midwest	1,055,348
West	263,703
Total	1,449,540

Pumpkin and Squash Pack, Stocks and Shipments

	1947	1948 (actual cases)
Pack	2,464,836	1,449,540
Carryover (stocks July 1)	284,586	1,399,845
Total supply	2,749,422	2,849,385
Shipments July 1 to Dec. 1	1,087,106	1,556,033
Stocks on hand Dec. 1	1,662,316	1,293,352

USDA Announces Goals for Vegetables for Processing

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently announced 1949 production guides for 9 truck crops for commercial processing of 1,700,960 acres.

A reduction in acreage of vegetables for processing has been recommended, USDA said, to permit needed adjustments from the high wartime levels when larger quantities of these foods were required for military and lend-lease uses. Moreover, production from the recommended acreage, coupled with supplies already on hand, will assure sufficient supplies of processed vegetables to maintain high per capita consumption.

Recommendations for 1949 acreages for vegetables for processing are the same as the acreage harvested in 1948 for green peas and spinach; increases of 10 percent for beets, 5 percent for snap beans, and 5 percent for tomatoes; and reductions of 5 percent for lima beans and sweet corn, 9 percent for cabbage for kraut, and 10 percent for cucumbers for pickles.

Canned Baby Food Statistics

Details of the canned baby food supply, stock and shipment situation, as reported by the Association's Division of Statistics, are presented in the following table:

	1947	1948 (Thousands of dozens)
Canner Stocks, Jan. 1	61,613	49,687
Pack, Jan. through Dec.	90,952	126,541
Supply	152,565	176,228
Canner stocks, January 1	49,687	53,782
Canner shipments, Dec.	7,927	7,667
Canner shipments, Jan. 1 through Dec.	102,878	122,446

Wholesale Distributor Stocks Of Canned Foods Lower

Wholesale distributor stocks of 14 major canned foods, January 1, 1949, were 19 percent less than at the same time in 1948 and 4 percent less than November 1, 1948.

The Bureau of the Census reported on January 29 that wholesale distributor stocks, including those in warehouses of retail food chains, amounted to 43 million cases on January 1, 1949, as compared with 45 million cases on hand as of November 1, 1948, and 53 million cases on January 1, 1948.

Wholesale distributor stocks for each of the four vegetables (green and wax beans, peas, tomatoes, and corn) showed a decrease January 1 from November 1, the date of the last report. January 1 stocks of these four vegetables totaled 24 million cases, off 1.3 million cases from November 1, 1948; and off 6 million cases from January 1, 1949.

January 1 stocks of 5 principal fruit items (apricots, peaches, pears, pineapple, and mixed fruits) totaled approximately 11 million cases, an increase of 272 thousand cases over November 1, 1948, but a decrease of more than 2 million cases from January 1 a year ago. Stocks of apricots and mixed fruits decreased from November 1 to January 1, while peach, pear and pineapple stocks increased.

Total wholesale distributor stocks of 5 juice items (tomato, grapefruit, orange, blended citrus, and pineapple) on January 1, 1949, were 9 percent lower than those reported as of November 1, 1948, and 17 percent off from January 1, 1948. Compared with November 1, 1948, stocks of each of the juice items showed a decrease on January 1, 1949, except pineapple juice.

The next report by the Bureau of the Census on wholesale distributor stocks will be issued in June covering inventories of May 31, 1949.

TABLE I

Wholesaler Distributor Stocks of 14 Canned Food Commodities Including Stocks in Warehouses of Retail Food Chains

Commodity	Jan. 1 1948	Nov. 1 r 1948	Jan. 1 p 1949	Percent of change Nov. 1, 1948 to Jan. 1, 1949
	(Thousands of Actual Cases)			
Beans, green & wax	3,777	3,813	3,362	−12
Corn	9,337	8,083	7,851	−3
Peas	9,775	7,676	7,328	−5
Tomatoes	7,533	5,946	5,669	−5
Total 4 Vegetables	30,422	25,518	24,210	−5
Apricots	1,770	1,291	1,250	−3
Mixed Fruits*	2,478	2,193	2,086	−5
Peaches	6,697	4,894	4,960	+1
Pears	1,485	826	898	+9
Pineapple	907	1,508	1,790	+19
Total 5 Fruits	13,337	10,712	10,984	+3
Tomato Juice**	4,886	3,851	3,248	−16
Grapefruit Juice	1,787	1,449	1,247	−14
Orange Juice	1,405	1,582	1,355	−14
Blended Citrus Juice	709	717	692	−3
Pineapple Juice	665	1,006	1,326	+32
Total 5 Juices	9,452	8,605	7,868	−9
Total 14 Commodities	53,211	44,835	43,062	−4

p Preliminary.
r Revised.
* Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, mixed fruits (except citrus).
** Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

TABLE II

Combined Wholesale and Canner Stocks and Shipments

Commodity	Wholesaler and Canner Stocks Nov. 1, 1948	Wholesaler and Canner Stocks Jan. 1, 1949	Shipments Nov. 1, 1948–Jan. 1, 1949
	(Thousands of Actual Cases)		
Corn	30,646	25,365	5,281
Peas	26,202	22,209	3,993
Apricots	4,805	4,268	537
Peaches	16,768	14,707	2,061
Pears	[1] 1,852	3,589	[2] 2,405
Pineapple	5,606	5,123	1,607
Pineapple Juice	3,742	3,202	1,307

[1] Stocks, June 1, 1948.
[2] Shipments, June 1, 1948 to January 1, 1949.

PUBLICITY

Nutrition, Convention and Field Laboratory Activity Publicized

Certain of the important activities of the National Canners Association were made the subject of feature articles in January issues of three of the canning industry trade journals.

The national edition of *Food Industries* presented a staff report of the joint N.C.A.-C.M.I. survey of the nutrients in canned foods which was reported at the Directors meeting in Chicago in November, and which was made the subject of publicity releases now appearing in newspapers and magazines. The *Food Industries* article occupies four pages of text, illustrations and tables. It describes the presentation of nutrition findings that took place in Chicago in the form of a press conference, displays and exhibits, and addresses and reports made by Dr. E. J. Cameron of the N.C.A. Laboratories and others. The article quotes from Dr. Cameron's report in describing the scope of the study and findings. The tables reproduced give the nutrient content of various of the canned foods surveyed.

The Pre-Convention issue of *The Canner*, under the title, "Laboratory on Wheels," devoted four pages of text and illustrations to the work of the N.C.A.'s motorized field laboratory. The article traced the history of the field laboratory, presented statistics on its annual coverage and service, and described in detail the manner in which field headquarters are established and the sampling done from neighboring canneries. Numerous examples of the way in which spoilage hazards are detected and eliminated are related in the story.

The Pre-Convention issue of *Food Packer* describes in detail, under the title, "Planning Your Convention," all of the operations the Association goes through in planning and arranging an annual convention. The feature shows how the building of the convention is spread over practically the entire year, starting soon after adjournment of the last annual meeting. It details the roles played by officers, staff members and Convention Committee; describes the designing and building of programs; the booking of speakers and chairmen; the handling of hotel allocations and room reservations, of room directories and other Convention publications; the acquisition and installation of the physical equipment used in meeting rooms (lecterns, rostrums, furniture, lights, blackout curtains); the placement of signs, construction of exhibits and the hundred of myriad details involved in preparation for a week of Convention activity.

Reprints of each of these three feature articles may be obtained by addressing a request to the Information Division, National Canners Association, 1739 H St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Please specify which of the reprints is desired.

Canned Foods Price Publicity

An Associated Press round-up story on food prices at the end of 1948, which cited the economy of canned foods, as stated in N.C.A. price publicity, is known to have appeared in 36 newspapers having a combined circulation of over a million.

Paraphrasing from the N.C.A. release sent out in mid-December, the AP story stated:

"American families bought more quality canned fruits and vegetables this year than ever before, according to Carlos Campbell, executive secretary of the National Canners Association. He added that a consumer can buy from 25 to 33 percent more of such foods with his weekly take-home pay now than he could on the average during the five years before the war."

This statement appeared in the following 36 papers, having a combined circulation of 1,151,743:

Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker News	51,528
Albany (N. Y.) Times-Union	50,684
Clarksburg (W. Va.) Exponent Telegram	43,833
Cortlandt (N. Y.) Standard	6,991
Cumberland (Md.) Times	26,544
Dayton (Ohio) Herald	61,697
Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal	38,132
Elmira (N. Y.) Star-Gazette	36,425
Frederick (Md.) News	6,332
Fredericksburg (Va.) Free Lance Star	6,178
Glen Falls (N. Y.) Times	8,814
Gloversville (N. Y.) Leader-Republican	10,659
Hackensack (N. J.) Bergen Record	40,035
Hattiesburg (Miss.) American	12,569
Hornell (N. Y.) Tribune	8,354
Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal	10,820
Jackson (Miss.) News	33,117
Laurel (Miss.) Leader-Call	9,265
Long Branch (N. J.) Record	11,495
Lynchburg (Va.) News	13,029
Miami (Fla.) Daily News	93,160
Morganton (W. Va.) Post	8,509
New Bedford (Mass.) Standard Times	45,834
New Brunswick (N. J.) Times	19,241
New Orleans (La.) States	85,027
Norfolk (Va.) Virginian-Pilot	88,086
Oakland (Calif.) Tribune	161,002
Owensboro (Ky.) Messenger	22,777
Paterson (N. J.) News	38,805
Perth Amboy (N. J.) News	22,072
Roanoke (Va.) World-News	32,693
Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel	15,034
Sanford (Fla.) Herald	1,823
St. Petersburg (Fla.) Independent	18,872
Suffolk (Va.) News-Herald	3,460
Tallahassee (Fla.) Democrat	8,057

Newspaper clippings received by the Association continue to show continued local use of N.C.A. price publicity.

Former President Fred Stare sent in an article from the Columbus (Wis.) *Journal Republican* (2,253), reproducing a recent N.C.A. release in full. The Bercut-Richards Co., Sacramento, Calif., sent in clippings from the Sacramento *Bee* (92,879) and the Sacramento *Shopping News* in which N.C.A. price material had been published as advertisements.

On a homemakers program over WHA-WLBL, Madison, Wis., Marvin P. Verhulst, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Canners Association, took part in an interview in which he cited BLS figures showing that canned fruits and vegetables have advanced less in price since prewar than any other category of foodstuffs reported on.

Clipping services have sent in clippings indicating further use of various N.C.A. price material, as follows:

Bel Air (Md.) Aegis (Jan. 7)	6,268
Caldwell (Idaho) News Tribune (Dec. 30)	3,159
Charleston (S. C.) Post (Dec. 2)	27,856
Gillett (Wis.) Times	800
Havre de Grace (Md.) Record (Jan. 7)	2,205
Lawrence (Mass.) Tribune (Dec. 22)	32,004
Litchfield (Ill.) News-Herald	3,617
Logan (Utah) Herald-Journal (Dec. 30)	5,915
Los Angeles News (Jan. 13)	251,573
Oconto Falls (Wis.) Herald (Jan. 6)	950
Peoria (Ill.) Journal Transcript (Dec. 16)	60,266
Waitsburg (Wash.) Times (Jan. 7)	1,352

Woman's Home Companion Shows Making of Salmon Loaf

"Salmon Loaf" is the title of a one-page illustrated recipe in the February issue of *Woman's Home Companion*. Doris Tisdale, of the Home Service Center, shows a series of four how-to-do-it pictures with directions for making the loaf from canned salmon.

The finished product is shown attractively garnished with a sauce which may include canned peas, chopped parsley, water cress, pickles, olives, or hard-cooked eggs. The caption reads, "Here's one of the best main dishes we know—so good, so easy you'll plan to have it often . . ."

Showing a number of photographs illustrating various steps in the preparation of food, this article follows a recent trend in recipe features. This type of presentation has proved to be popular with homemakers and particularly with less experienced cooks.

Nutrition Publicity

News feature stories describing the results of the six-year N.C.A.-C.M.I. nutrition survey have been written by top science writers of the Associated Press and United Press and have been distributed to newspapers which receive AP and UP stories.

The articles on canned foods nutrition were written and signed by Alton L. Blakeslee of the AP and Paul F. Ellis of the UP. The AP story went out over AP wires, and the UP story was included in the "United Press Red Letter" which is sent regularly to UP subscribers for their use.

As of February 3, the total number of newspapers and magazines known to have carried the nutrition story is 336. Listed below are the publications from which clippings have been received, together with their circulations, since the last reporting in the INFORMATION LETTER:

American Magazine (Feb.)	2,440,553
Armstrong (Mo.) Herald (Dec. 30)	850
Ashtabula (Ohio) Star Beacon (Jan. 15)	14,604
Athena (Ore.) Press (Jan. 6)	(a)
Avoca (Iowa) Journal-Herald (Jan. 6)	1,179
Bad Axe (Mich.) Huron News (Dec. 31)*	3,130
Bath (Me.) Times (Dec. 17)	3,929
Bethesda (Md.) Journal (Jan. 6)	4,800
Billings (Mo.) Times (Dec. 9)	(a)
Blooming Prairie (Minn.) Times (Jan. 6)	1,274
Britton (Okla.) Progress (Dec. 23)	2,250
Bronxville (N. Y.) Reporter (Dec. 23)	2,891
Cascade (Iowa) Pioneer (Dec. 23)	1,560
Centerville (Ind.) Old Trails Echo (Jan. 7)	(a)
Corvallis (Ore.) Herald (Dec. 30)	1,045
Cucamonga (Calif.) Times (Dec. 9)	(a)
Danville (Pa.) News (Jan. 10)	3,162
Decorah (Iowa) Public Opinion (Jan. 3)	3,034
DeSoto (Mo.) Press (Dec. 24)	1,508
Divernon (Ill.) News (Dec. 17)	264
El Dorado (Kans.) Times (Dec. 23)	5,193
Emmett (Idaho) Messenger (Jan. 6)	1,412
Fitchburg (Mass.) Sentinel (Jan. 17)	13,720
Flint (Mich.) Review (Dec. 24)*	4,180
Flora (Ill.) Sentinel (Jan. 7)	2,358
Florence (Kans.) Bulletin (Jan. 13)	954
Grayslake (Ill.) Times (Jan. 6)	1,050
Hackensack (N. J.) Record (Dec. 13)	40,035
Harrisburg (Pa.) News (Jan. 10)	65,124
Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot (Jan. 10)	21,065
Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette (Jan. 17)	18,110
Hiawatha (Kans.) World (Dec. 20)†	3,189
Hinton (W. Va.) News (Jan. 17)	3,296
Homer (Mich.) Index (Jan. 6)	1,160
Huntington (W. Va.) Advertiser (Jan. 17)	21,148
Huntington (W. Va.) News (Dec. 28)	2,712
Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Jan. 17)	25,413
Kerman (Calif.) News (Jan. 6)	(a)
Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman (Jan. 17)	11,625
Lancaster (Pa.) New-Era (Jan. 20)	37,518
Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer (Dec. 23)	801
Long Branch (N. J.) Record (Jan. 13)	11,742
Los Angeles Daily News (Jan. 7)	310,840
Lynn (Mass.) Item (Jan. 17)	23,275
Mantua (Ohio) Record (Jan. 13)	770
Maud (Okla.) Monitor (Dec. 23)	750
McGehee (Ark.) Times (Dec. 1)	1,910
Meridian (Miss.) Star (Jan. 11)	20,250
Milford (Mass.) News (Jan. 17)	5,825
Millstadt (Ill.) Enterprise (Dec. 23)	1,245
Muskegon Heights (Mich.) Record (Jan. 7)	6,500
New Philadelphia (Ohio) Times (Jan. 17)	9,245
Norristown (Pa.) Times-Herald (Jan. 17)	17,853
Omaha (Nebr.) World Herald (Dec. 26)*	118,054
Omaha (Nebr.) World Herald (Jan. 17)†	118,054
Onarga (Ill.) Leader Review (Dec. 23)*	1,876
Otsego (Mich.) Union (Jan. 6)	1,558
Parker (S. D.) New Era (Jan. 6)	1,675
Petersburg (Va.) Progress-Index (Jan. 13)	11,999
Plymouth (Nebr.) Times (Dec. 24)	(a)
Portland (Me.) Press-Herald (Jan. 17)	44,662
Quincy (Ill.) Record (Dec. 23)	1,574
Remsen (Iowa) Bell-Enterprise (Dec. 23)	1,045
Ridgefield (Wash.) Reflector (Dec. 30)	748
Ringsted (Iowa) Dispatch (Jan. 6)	600
Rochester (N. Y.) Times-Union (Jan. 15)	105,918
Rocky Mount (Va.) Gazette (Dec. 2)	980
Rosemead (Calif.) Review (Dec. 2)	1,400
Seaford (Del.) Leader (Jan. 7)	2,035
Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise (Dec. 30)	1,850
Springfield (Ohio) News-Sun (Dec. 19)	33,366
St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Jan. 9)	403,223
St. Louis Neighborhood News (Dec. 16)	86,500
Steele (N. D.) Ozone (Jan. 13)	1,950
Sumner (Wash.) News-Index (Jan. 6)	1,415
Toluca (Ill.) Star Herald (Dec. 17)	1,314
Wall Lake (Iowa) Blade (Jan. 6)	700
Washougal (Wash.) Advocate (Dec. 30)	1,250
Washington (Kans.) Register (Dec. 10)	(a)
Watertown (N. Y.) News (Jan. 6)	12,000
Wauseon (Ohio) Fulton County Expositor (Dec. 21)	(a)
Wellman (Iowa) Advance (Jan. 6)	1,383
Wilmington (Del.) Journal (Jan. 17)	58,093
Winimac (Ind.) Republican (Jan. 6)	1,606
Xenia (Ohio) Gazette (Jan. 17)	7,162
	4,200,291
Circulation already reported	19,939,533
Total known circulation	24,139,824

(a) Circulation unknown; * second mention; † third mention.

"Canned Foods Good Buys" According to *Parade* Feature

The Sunday, January 23, food section of *Parade* magazine is entitled "Dinner for Budgeteers."

Prepared by Beth Merriman, food editor, the article has a large photograph showing the complete meal, and three smaller photographs illustrating steps on how to prepare the recipes using canned foods. In the article Miss Merriman states:

"Canned foods are 'good buys' all the year round. Furthermore, canned fruits and vegetables show less increase over prewar prices than any other food group reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Best of all, canned foods taste good. So it behooves today's inflation-conscious homemakers to include a liberal amount of these foods in their daily meals."

Parade is the magazine section of Sunday newspapers and is distributed by 24 newspapers in leading cities of the United States, with a circulation of about 5,400,000.

Price Index Again Is Lowest

(Concluded from page 101)

wire services and metropolitan dailies. The press release stated:

Canned Fruits and Vegetables Provide Economical Meals

Washington, D. C. (January 28, 1949)—Housewives can save money by buying canned fruits and vegetables, according to the National Canners Association. This statement is based on the current release by the Bureau of Labor Statistics which shows that the retail price of these canned foods has increased the least of any food category reported.

Each month since September 1947, the BLS consumer price index for canned fruits and vegetables has been the lowest of all the food items; this means that prices of these canned products have shown less increase over the prewar base period 1935-1939 than other foods. The National Canners Association points out that this indicates the important role that canned foods have played in holding down the cost of living.

The BLS index for canned fruit and vegetable prices on December 15 was 159.4, compared with an index of 205 for "all food." This means that consumers had to pay $2.05 for the same amount and quality of all food items that cost $1.00 during the base period 1935-1939. However, when the housewife bought canned fruits and vegetables, it cost her only $1.59 to buy the same amount and quality that cost $1.00 before the war. It is evident that canned fruits and vegetables are the housewife's best buy.

The table of all food categories included in the latest BLS report of consumer price indexes, listing the retail prices of various food items as a percent of the 1935-1939 average prices, is shown below:

Consumer Price Index—December 15, 1948
1935-1939 = 100

Food Group	Index
Canned fruits and vegetables	159.4
Cereal and bakery products	170.2
Sugars and sweets	173.0
Fats and oils	184.4
All fruits and vegetables	192.3
Fresh fruits and vegetables	196.2
Dairy products	199.2
All foods	205.0
Beverage	207.8
Eggs	217.3
Dried fruits and vegetables	229.8
Fresh meats, poultry and fish	241.3

RAW PRODUCTS

"Research Notes" Issued

Another issue of "Research Notes", prepared by the Raw Products Bureau, is available to members upon request directed to the Bureau. Publication of this series was begun by the Raw Products Bureau in the spring of 1948, three issues prior to the present one having been issued in March, April, and May of last year.

The material in "Research Notes" has been abstracted from bulletins and circulars of State and Federal experiment stations, from scientific journals not in general circulation among canners, and from certain other publications which reach the Raw Products Bureau. Some editorial comment on the application of the information to the canning industry is included.

The issue now ready for distribution contains information on soil fumigation methods, insect control, studies on the effectiveness and toxicity of certain insecticides, and experiments using herbicides. Members desiring to receive copies should direct their requests to the Raw Products Bureau, National Canners Association, 1739 H St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Special Corn Borer Meeting To Be Held in Chicago

Prevalence of European corn borer in many areas during 1948 has prompted the National Canners Association to call a "Working Conference" of the research personnel in canning companies and in experiment stations and the extension service so that an all-out control program may be planned for this coming year. The situation regarding this insect is regarded as extremely serious and a concentrated effort on the part of all those who are directly concerned with controlling it will definitely be required. The borer was not only worse this past year in some areas, but even in other areas, with lower levels of infestation, control was ineffective.

The corn borer meeting will be held in the Palmer House, Chicago, February 22-23, and will be under the direct supervision of the Association's Raw Products Bureau and the Research Laboratories. Experiment station and extension service research entomologists, horticulturists and engineers have been invited to attend the meeting, and canners are urgently requested to send to the conference not only their field personnel but those men in quality control divisions who have had experiences with this insect. Specific information is needed from the industry in order to formulate definite control procedures for 1949. Factual data are essential as to just what time during the canning season infested corn was encountered at the plant, whether the worms were large or small, whether the infestation was primarily tip damage or side ear damage, and approximately what percentage of ears were infested at various times during the canning season.

It is expected that as a result of this general discussion, on the part of research men from the industry and from the experiment stations and extension service, an evaluation may be made of sanitation practices, chemical control methods and plant sanitation methods which will aid in packing corn borer-free corn. On the basis of these evaluations each state or region may be expected to plan more adequate local control procedures.

Phosphate Fertilizer Supplies

Phosphate fertilizer is expected to be available in adequate quantities in 1949, and potash supplies will be somewhat larger than in 1948, but demand for nitrogenous fertilizers will continue greater than can be satisfied this year, according to the January Chemicals and Drugs Industry Report published by the Commerce Department.

USDA Policy on Irrigation

The policy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to encourage and aid in the development of any feasible irrigation project that will contribute toward attaining a more efficient agriculture is set forth in a new publication, "Irrigation Agriculture in the West" just issued by the Department.

The "West," which the publication deals with, includes the 17 States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Pointing out that the way in which our remaining water resources are conserved and used directly affects the agriculture of local areas and of the Nation as a whole, the bulletin states that, "the development and use of these water resources for irrigation purposes is basically an agricultural undertaking."

Price Support for Dry Beans

Price support loans and purchase agreements on 1948-crop dry edible beans will be available to producers through February 28, 1949, instead of through the previously announced date of December 31, 1948, it has been announced by the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This extension of time has been made because processing facilities in some areas are inadequate to condition the crop properly by December 31. The 1948 crop of dry edible beans, estimated at 20,833,000 100-pound bags, is the second largest on record.

PERSONNEL

Campbell Soup Executive Given High Civilian Award

For outstanding service in aiding his Government in the prosecution of the recent war, William Beverly Murphy, executive assistant to the president of the Campbell Soup Co. and executive vice president of Campbell Soup Co., Ltd., of Canada, was awarded the Medal of Merit, the highest Government decoration for which an American civilian is eligible.

The award was bestowed at a ceremony at The Pentagon, Washington, D. C., February 2, by W. Stuart Symington, Secretary of the U. S. Department of the Air Force, on behalf of President Truman. It was granted in recognition of the leading part Mr. Murphy played through his high position in the War Production Board, in making available to the airplane industry the tooling facilities necessary for production of the war planes that played so decisive a role in winning the victory.

Mr. Murphy was appointed Director of the Facilities Division, WPB, in February, 1942; became Chairman of the Industrial Facility Committee in May, 1943; served as Deputy Vice-Chairman for Production, August, 1943, to September, 1944, and as Chairman of the National Forge and Foundry Committee, 1943-44.

C. E. Anderson Retires

The retirement of C. Edgar Anderson, vice president in charge of sales, on January 1 has been announced by H. P. Cannon & Son, Inc., Bridgeville,

Del. He has been succeeded by Harry W. Fortey.

Association Officers

Utah Canners Association

Officers of the Utah Canners Association elected at the association's annual business meeting recently are:

President—R. A. Moss, Woods Cross Canning Co., Clearfield; vice president—D. J. Isom, Hunt Foods, Inc., Salt Lake City; and secretary-treasurer—Harvey F. Cahill, Ogden (reelected).

Northwest Canners Association

Officers of the Northwest Canners Association elected at the association's annual meeting recently are:

President—R. E. McCaughern, Starr Fruit Products, Co., Portland, Ore.; first vice president—T. E. McCaffray, National Fruit Canning Co., Seattle, Wash. (reelected); second vice president—George Martin, Utah Canning Co., Freewater, Ore. (reelected); and executive vice president—C. R. Tulley, Portland (reelected).

California Processors and Growers, Inc.

At a recent meeting of the California Processors and Growers, Inc., the following officers were elected:

President—A. M. Erickson, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose; vice president—R. G. Lucks, California Packing Corp., San Francisco; and secretary-treasurer—John W. Bristow, Oakland (reelected).

DEATHS

Fred E. Jewett

News was received late yesterday of the death of Fred E. Jewett, partner in the firm of G. S. and F. E. Jewett, Norridgewock, Me. Mr. Jewett throughout his lifetime was a friendly supporter of the N.C.A. and an active worker in Association affairs. At the 1949 Convention he had been elected to his third term of service as a member of the Board of Directors. Details of his death will be reported later.

Mrs. Albanus Phillips

Mrs. Albanus Phillips, 69, died at Cambridge, Md., January 31, only 13 days after the death of her husband, the late Albanus Phillips. She is survived by two sons, Albanus, Jr., and Theodore, and two daughters, Mrs. Frances Skinner and Mrs. Harry Wehr. Both sons are associated with the firm of Phillips Packing Co.

Cannery Waste Treatment

The N.C.A. has been informed that the supply of nitrate of soda will be insufficient to meet normal trade requirements. Canners who intend to treat lagooned cannery wastes with nitrate of soda for odor control are urged to order their supplies at an early date. It is suggested that nearby canners using relatively small quantities of nitrate of soda combine their orders to secure the benefit of carload purchases.

If orders cannot be filled through local sources, it is suggested that inquiries be directed to:

1. The Barrett Division
   Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.
   40 Rector St.
   New York 6, N. Y.
2. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.
   Ammonia Department
   Wilmington 98, Del.

MEETINGS

Indiana Canners Association

The spring meeting of the Indiana Canners Association will be held at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., on April 28, it has been announced by A. F. Dreyer, secretary-treasurer.

Pennsylvania Canners Assn.

The 35th Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania Canners Association will be held at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, on November 21 and 22, according to an announcement by W. A. Free, executive secretary-treasurer.

Forthcoming Meetings

February 9-11—Ozark Canners Association, 41st Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

February 10-11—Second Annual Canners and Fieldmen's Short Course, sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota, Department of Agriculture, and the Minnesota Canners Association, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis

February 14-15—Tennessee-Kentucky Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

March 4-5—Utah Canners Association, 37th Annual Convention, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City

March 6-10—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Meeting, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

March 9-11—Canners League of California, Annual Convention, Casa del Rey Hotel, Santa Cruz, Calif.

March 16—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Spring Meeting, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

March 20—National Food Brokers Association, 44th Annual Convention, Chicago, Ill.

April 12—Monterey Fish Processors Association, Annual Meeting, Monterey, Calif.

April 28—Indiana Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis

May 30-31—U. S. Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Municipal Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo.

July 10-15—Institute of Food Technologists, 1949 Annual Meeting, San Francisco, Calif.

October 12-15—National Association of Food Chains, Annual Meeting, Washington, D. C.

November 21-22—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 35th Annual Convention, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg

FREIGHT RATES

Freight Rate Hearings

Hearings on the railroads' request for an 8 percent increase in freight rates will be held by the Interstate Commerce Commission commencing in Washington March 1 and at later dates at various cities in the South, Midwest and West.

Evidence bearing chiefly on interterritorial relations should be presented at the Washington hearing insofar as practicable, the ICC announced. While arrangements for space have not yet been concluded, the Commission expects to conduct hearings in Chicago March 14, Salt Lake City March 21, Montgomery, Ala., March 21, Oklahoma City March 28, and San Francisco March 28.

Parties expecting to present testimony should notify the Commission by February 25 for the Washington hearing, and by March 7 for the regional hearing.

Invitations to Bid

Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif. (Western Branch).

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration Building, Washington 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is $10,000 or over.

The Army has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

CANNED PEAS—189,136 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-49-865 by Feb. 15.

CANNED PLUMS—10,050 dozen No. 10 or 36,178 dozen No. 2½ cans. Bids due at Oakland under serial No. QM-04-493-49-183 by Feb. 10.

CANNED TOMATOES—20,000 dozen No. 10, 80,000 dozen No. 2½, and 164,614 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-49-873 by Feb. 16.

FREIGHT DAMAGE

Various Measures Discussed For Freight Damage Reduction

Following an analysis of record-high claims paid by American railroads for freight damage to canned foods during the first six months of 1948, the Association of American Railroads has suggested a number of car-loading practices designed to reduce shipping damage and help to ensure safe delivery of canned foods.

A. L. Green, special representative in the AAR's operations and maintenance division, has advised the N.C.A. that for the first half of 1948, 184,294 cars were shipped, on which claims paid totaled $3,646,604, an average of $19.78 a car. On their part, he said, the railroads have taken steps to reduce damage.

In acknowledging that "the railroads have some pretty poor cars in service," Mr. Green pointed out the car-building program undertaken by the railroad industry. Also, he said, "many cars are hit too hard in switching; a big training program is at work on this." The railroads also are attempting to report to canners in detail on what the canner might have done to prevent damage.

In many cases, Mr. Green stated, damage to canned foods has been caused by the following:

1. With or without rough handling, over-size cases have become creased or "pleated" around the center of the case, and, as a result, cans—rather than the case—resist end-wise crushing forces and slippage of the load. When these cases are compressed and their length is shortened, space can be opened in the end of a car into which top-layer cases can fall, with resulting dents.

Although different case-packing procedures require some canners to use cases of different dimensions than those of other canners, attention to this feature might result in tighter fitting cases, a tighter pack, and tighter loading. The AAR has asked a number of railroads to supply a sample of what appears to be a case that is too large for its contents, and will take up this matter with the canner, soliciting his cooperation in correcting this condition as far as practicable.

2. Because there generally is some movement of the load which allows cases on the bottom to snag or snub against the floor racks causing denting of cans in those cases and tilting of many stacks, failure to line the floor racks with fibreboard or old carton material is another "invitation to damage." The tilting of stacks brings the edges of some cases into contact with the sides or ends of other cases, resulting in dents when this "saw-tooth" condition exists.

3. This condition is closely associated with loose loading, which should be avoided insofar as practicable. When a loose load shifts, the impact of the load against the end of the car, or stack against stack, is magnified, and this again results in dented cans.

"There is another factor of no small consequence," Mr. Green states, "and that is the attitude of many wholesale grocers and distributors in going through a lot of cases and sorting out cans in the larger sizes which are paneled by the action of the vacuum. This is an abuse that all of us ought to do something about. Some fair-minded receivers relabel these cans, putting the face of the label on the smooth side of the can, but even with those receivers many cans are rejected which really shouldn't be, because the dents are of vacuum origin and not the responsibility of the railroads."

Experiments with palletized loading have resulted in lessening damage during shipment. Because freight rates make no allowance for the weight of pallets or for their return, the cost of their use lends no encouragement to this method of shipment. The same factor acts to limit the weight of boxes to the minimum classification requirements.

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